

201. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 122, National Association of Letter Carriers, Schenectady, N. Y., indorsing increased salaries for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

202. Also, petition of One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and fifty-third regiments, Grand Army of the Republic reunion, held at Gloversville, N. Y., favoring the increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

203. By Mr. EVANS of Montana: Petition of district No. 5, Montana Federation of Women's Clubs, Hinsdale, Mont., favoring the United States becoming a member of the world court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

204. By Mr. FENN: Petition of Loren D. Penfield Camp, No. 16, Connecticut Division Sons of Veterans, United States of America, of New Britain, Conn., advocating increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

205. Also, petition of Griffin A. Stedman Camp, No. 6, Sons of Veterans, United States of America, of Hartford, Conn., advocating increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

206. Also, petition of H. A. Grant Camp, No. 24, Sons of Veterans, United States of America, of Thompsonville, Conn., advocating increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

207. Also, petition of nine widows of veterans of the Civil War, Unionville, Conn., advocating an increase in the pensions allowed to widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

208. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Sheet Metal Ware Association, favoring the Mellon plan for reduction of Federal taxation, and opposing the bonus; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

209. Also, petition of members of Long Prairie Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Capron, Ill., opposing any modification or liberalization of the Volstead law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

210. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of the conservation commissioner of the State of New York, favoring an increase in appropriations to fight the gypsy moth; to the Committee on Agriculture.

211. By Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Petition of the general committee of the Utah Taxpayers' Association, Utah, urging the adoption of the Mellon tax-reduction plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

212. Also, petition of board of governors of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club of Salt Lake, Utah, opposed to any change in the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

213. Also, petition of Cedar City Chamber of Commerce, Utah, opposed to Government ownership of railroads or any change in the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

214. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of members of Myles the Slasher Council of the Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, urging the United States Government to demand the release of political prisoners in Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

215. By Mr. LITTLE: Petition of the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion, asking the Sixty-eighth Congress to enact certain legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

216. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Military Order of the World War and other military organizations of New York, favoring the retirement of disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

217. Also, petition of the New York Electrical League, favoring the Mellon plan for reduction of taxes; also, the Iron League of New York, favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; also Planten & Son (Inc.), of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

218. Also, petition of the Intertype Corporation, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; also, the National Association of Real Estate Boards of Chicago; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

219. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition of headquarters, General Sheridan Post, No. 452, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring an increase of pension to veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

220. Also, petition of Kinsman Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, Des Moines, favoring an increase of pension to veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

221. Also, petition of reserve officers residing in northwest-ern Iowa, favoring an appropriation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

222. By Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Papers to accompany House bill 3599; to the Committee on Pensions.

223. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the Military Order of the World War and other military organizations of New York, favoring the retirement of disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

224. By Mr. SEARS of Nebraska: Papers to accompany House bill 3611; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

225. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3612; to the Committee on Pensions.

226. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3613; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

227. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3614; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

228. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3615; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

229. By Mr. SITES: Papers to accompany House bill 3616; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

230. By Mr. SWING: Petition of American Legion of the Department of California, indorsing the Swing-Johnson bill authorizing building by the Government of Boulder Dam and an "All-American canal"; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

231. By Mr. WATRES: Petition of druggists and merchants of Scranton, Pa., and vicinity, favoring the maintenance of the price of trade-marked articles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1923.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou to whom we accord all praise and glory as the King of the ages, we would reverence Thee this morning and pray that Thy kingdom may be established in all hearts, that in the council chambers of the Nation Thou mayest be recognized. Hear us as we beg Thy blessing and ask for Thy guidance continually. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last, when, on request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) authorizing the payment of salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1923, on the 20th day of that month, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on the part of the House of one Member from each State to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation on the decease of their late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding, and that the Speaker of the House, pursuant to such resolution, had appointed on the part of the House the following Members on the select committee:

Representatives BURTON, KAHN, TILSON, FRENCH, MADDEN, WOOD, HAUGEN, ANTHONY, LANGLEY, WHITE of Maine, GREENE of Massachusetts, McLAUGHLIN of Michigan, DAVIS of Minnesota, WASON, LEHLBACH, PARKER, YOUNG, HAWLEY, BUTLER, BURDICK, JOHNSON of South Dakota, LEATHERWOOD, FLEETWOOD, JOHNSON of Washington, REED of West Virginia, COOPER of Wisconsin, WINTER, ALMON, HAYDEN, OLDFIELD, TAYLOR of Colorado, BOYCE, CLARK of Florida, LEE of Georgia, DUPRE, LINTHICUM, COLLIER, DICKINSON of Missouri, EVANS of Montana, SHALLENBERGER, RICHARDS, MORROW, POE, CARTER, BYRNES of South Carolina, BYRNS of Tennessee, GARNER of Texas, and MONTAGUE.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report covering activities of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL, GRAND CANYON PARK, ARIZ.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted pursuant to law, relative to the terms upon which the Government may acquire by purchase the Bright Angel Trail, in the Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter of Hon. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the terms upon which the United States may acquire by purchase the Bright Angel Trail, in the Grand Canyon National Park, Coconino County, Ariz., be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 11, 1923.

The honorable the PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE: The act of Congress approved February 26, 1919, entitled "An act to establish the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona," provides, among other things—

"That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land, and nothing herein contained shall affect, diminish, or impair the right and authority of the county of Coconino, in the State of Arizona, to levy and collect tolls for the passage of livestock over and upon the Bright Angel Toll Road and Trail, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to negotiate with the said county of Coconino for the purchase of said Bright Angel Toll Road and Trail and all rights therein, and report to Congress at as early a date as possible the terms upon which the property can be procured."

In compliance with this provision of law I have the following report to make to you:

The Bright Angel Toll Road and Trail which descends the south wall of the canyon to the floor lying some 4,300 feet below the rim starts within a few hundred yards of the terminus of the railroad and the end of the main public highway which bring practically all the visitors to the south rim of the Grand Canyon. At this point there are also concentrated the hotels and camps available for the accommodation of the visitors and the administrative headquarters of the National Park Service that has charge under the Interior Department of the administration of the park. This trail is the only means of access into the canyon for 20 miles to the east where the Grand View Trail is located and 8 miles to the west where the Hermit Trail is located. The trail has been privately owned, the present title, so far as can be ascertained, being fully vested in the county of Coconino, which adjoins the park on the south; and the above provision of law in the organic act creating the Grand Canyon National Park appears to recognize rights of the county of Coconino in said trail. The county has collected from the public operator a toll of \$1 for every visitor carried on horse or mule back over the trail, it being understood that tolls for some 7,681 visitors were paid for such use of the trail the past year.

The great importance to the United States of having ownership of this trail for the unrestricted use of the public is apparent, and the importance of its acquisition was fully emphasized by the injunction of Congress in the organic act above cited.

In compliance with the provisions of this law negotiations between representatives of the department and the board of supervisors of the county of Coconino, Ariz., as representative of that county, were carried on for several years without definite results.

During the past summer, however, and in the presence of visiting Members of Congress, the following proposition was informally agreed upon as appearing fair and reasonable under the circumstances to both parties involved, namely: That in the event Congress shall appropriate not less than the sum of \$100,000 to be expended upon the reconstruction and improvement of a road between Malne, Ariz. (which is a small town lying midway between the towns of Williams and Flagstaff, Ariz., on the National Old Trails Road about 80 miles away), and the south boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park, which will constitute then the most important approach highway to the park, the board of supervisors of the county of Coconino will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed conveying to the United States the full and complete title to the Bright Angel Toll Road and Trail.

It was ascertained that the provisions of existing Arizona law require the selling of any property, real or personal, belonging to the county, at public auction, after certain prescribed regulations have been complied with, to the highest bidder; and if Congress directs the acquisition of the trail under agreements informally arrived at and stated above, the county has agreed to offer the trail for sale at public auction in accordance with the statutes above mentioned, with the understanding that a bid is to be made by a representative of the

United States of the sum of \$100,000 for said trail under the conditions stated. If the bid is accepted, no part of this sum will be paid over to the county until a satisfactory deed has been executed and delivered vesting full and complete title in the trail in the United States.

It is my purpose to submit through the proper channels draft of legislation which when enacted will authorize the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to effect these purposes, and in the following words:

"That for the purchase of the Bright Angel Toll Road and Trail within the Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., the sum of \$100,000 is hereby authorized to be expended out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, this amount to be available for payment to the board of supervisors of the county of Coconino, State of Arizona, for the purpose of construction, under the supervision of the National Park Service, of the approach road to the south entrance to the Grand Canyon National Park from Malne, Ariz., to the south boundary of the park upon the delivery of good and sufficient deed of conveyance to the United States of full and complete title to the said Bright Angel Toll Road and Trail, and acceptance thereof by the Secretary of the Interior."

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK, Secretary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party, of Wilmington, Del., favoring adoption of the so-called equal-rights amendment to the Constitution, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BALL presented resolutions adopted by the Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party, of Wilmington, Del., favoring the adoption of the so-called equal-rights amendment to the Constitution, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wilmington, Del., praying for the prompt participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HARRIS presented the following resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

House Resolution 9. By A. Sidney Camp, of Coweta; Jones, of Coweta; Nell, of Muscogee; McMichael, of Marion; Daniel, of Troup; Hatcher, of Muscogee; Williams, of Harris; W. R. Jones, of Meriwether; A. D. Jones, of Meriwether; Flemming, of Columbia; Perryman, of Talbot; De La Perriere, of Jackson; Spence, of Carroll; Howard, Jr., of Chattahoochee. Read first time November 12, 1923. Read and adopted November 13, 1923.

Whereas the cotton farmers in the State of Georgia and the South using high-priced fertilizers in their efforts to grow cotton have had their cotton crops destroyed by the boll weevil and many are now even unable to pay their taxes; and

Whereas it is believed that fertilizers and calcium arsenate can be produced at Muscle Shoals by means of electric-furnace methods and industrial chemistry on a commercial scale which will furnish a more adequate supply of cheaper and higher grade fertilizers and possibly also calcium arsenate; and

Whereas Henry Ford in his offer for Muscle Shoals agrees to "manufacture annually nitrogen and other commercial fertilizers" which "shall have a nitrogen content of at least 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen," this tonnage of nitrogen being equal to the nitrogen carried in about 250,000 tons of Chilean nitrate; and

Whereas, though Henry Ford advised Congress on May 31, 1922, that he could not consent to eliminate the Gorgas steam plant from his offer for Muscle Shoals, the United States has sold the Gorgas steam plant:

Therefore, in order to relieve the farmers of Georgia and the South from the peril of the boll weevil by securing a more adequate supply of cheaper fertilizers and calcium arsenate at Muscle Shoals, we by this joint resolution, the senate concurring, memorialize and petition the President of the United States and the United States Congress as follows:

First. That the President in his annual message to Congress in December recommends that a substitute steam plant be built by the Government for the Gorgas steam plant and that Congress provide the ways and means for the construction of such steam plant and then promptly accept the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals "as a whole and not in part."

Second. That the Legislature of Georgia hereby indorses the plan now proposed by the Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN, of Illinois, for the construction of a substitute steam plant for the Gorgas plant.

Third. That the members of the Legislature of Georgia for themselves and for the people of our State express to Henry Ford admiration and appreciation for his noble purpose to perform a great and lasting public service for his country at Muscle Shoals.

Fourth. That a copy of these resolutions, officially signed by the speaker of the house and the president of the senate, be sent to the President of the United States, to Henry Ford, to Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN, and to the Senators and Members in Congress from Georgia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Minnesota. I present a petition of the national officers and the national executive committee of the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS PRIVATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS'
LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C.

To the honorable Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

A petition of the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion asking the Sixty-eighth Congress to enact the following legislation, the said legislation having been decided upon by the executive committee of the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion, meeting November 19-24, 1923, in Washington, D. C.

1. A bonus of \$500 cash to be paid to all honorably discharged veterans of the World War, to be paid by a special tax on the war profiteers, who made \$18,000,000,000 profits from the war. We are unalterably opposed to a sales tax to pay a bonus; in other words, we oppose a special tax on the whole population, as a sales tax would be, but believe that the surtaxes should be increased on the large incomes now enjoyed by the war profiteers to pay the bonus.

2. Complete and prompt hospitalization and fair compensation for all our disabled. This should come before any bonus is paid, but the United States is amply able to do both.

3. Our employment bill, which would open unused lands and natural resources, with equal opportunities to all veterans to obtain homes, and also employment for every veteran who lost his position while serving the country under arms.

4. We favor and will advocate, as in the past, all bills for the benefit of labor, and will oppose all measures that would injure labor. Likewise, we are for beneficial legislation for farmers, including a stricter control of common carriers, the regulation of freight rates, and the repeal of the Cummins-Esch Act, with ultimate Government ownership of all common carriers.

5. We are for a reduction of taxes on the mass of the citizens, but believe the surtaxes on larger incomes should be increased, this class being well able to pay the bulk of the expenses of the Government.

6. We favor a great American merchant marine and the development of a great air service.

7. We favor a just and fair classification of salaries of Government employees and adequate payment for services rendered to the Government by employees, with old-age and disability pension system.

8. We vigorously oppose abuses of injunctions and contempt of court procedures by judges, and believe these public officials should all be elected by the people, subject to a recall.

9. This organization will oppose with all means in its power participation of the United States in foreign entanglements of any kind whatsoever, whether in the name of the League of Nations, World Court, or any other similar schemes to embroil the United States in future wars.

Respectfully submitted.

[SEAL.] NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PRIVATE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' LEGION,
MARVIN GATES SPERRY, National President.
BENJ. BLANK, Secretary.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hot Springs, Ark., praying for the prompt participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry letter carriers of Yell and Perry Counties, Ark., praying for the passage of legislation providing an allowance of 6 cents per mile per day to letter carriers for the upkeep of their equipment, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CAPPER presented memorials of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Abbyville, Hutchinson, Great Bend, Burr Oak, Holton, Atchison, Salina, and of the Wichita branch of the American Association of University Women, of Wichita, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution granting equal rights to women, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRAZIER presented a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Jamestown, N. Dak., favoring the abolishment of the tax on telephone and telegraph messages, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution of the northeastern group of the North Dakota Bankers' Association, at Grand Forks, N. Dak., protesting against the plan and rules governing the operation of the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and urging that business and operations be resumed in accordance with the original plan, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WILLIS presented the petition of Edith E. L. Boyer and 1,007 other citizens of Dayton, Ohio, favoring the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Ella D. Clausung and sundry other members of the Ella Clausung Bible Class, of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Delaware, Ohio, favoring an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting child labor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Mrs. M. S. Moist and sundry other citizens of Delaware, Ohio, praying for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting child labor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LADD presented the petitions of F. E. Gustafson and 16 other citizens of Timmer, of A. C. Schuchard and 17 other citizens of Plaza, of D. H. Fulton and 45 other citizens of Sidney, of H. M. Pippin and 23 other citizens of Halliday, of J. P. Hoff and 39 other citizens of Flasher, of M. J. Prids and 7 other citizens of Hazen, of C. F. Ells and 12 other citizens of Mandan, of Fred Quast and 18 other citizens of Halliday, and of C. A. Knutson and 15 other citizens of Almont, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for an increased tariff on wheat, flax, and their oils, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

ATTORNEYS EMPLOYED BY THE SHIPPING BOARD.

Mr. JONES of Washington. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 37). I take it this is a matter of routine business, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution, which will be read for the information of the Senate.

Senate Resolution No. 37, submitted by Mr. KING on the 10th instant, was read, as follows:

Whereas on the 16th day of January, 1923, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

"Resolved, That the United States Shipping Board is directed to report to the Senate the names of all attorneys who have at any time been employed by the board or by or for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, or by or for any other agency for said board, specifying the attorneys who have been appointed or have acted upon the regular legal staff of the board or of said corporation or other agency, and attorneys who have been specially employed by the board or by or for the said corporation or other agency, together with a statement of all salaries, fees, and compensation which have been paid to each of the same, and also whether or not attorneys who have acted upon the permanent staff of the board or of said corporation or other agency have resigned their offices to enter private practice, and have thereafter received retainers or fees from the board or said corporation or other agency, and the amount of the retainer or fees paid or promised to be paid such persons"; and

Whereas said United States Shipping Board has neglected and refused to respond to said resolution: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said United States Shipping Board be, and is hereby, directed to immediately reply to said resolution and furnish the information therein requested.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will state briefly that a similar resolution passed the Senate at the last session, but the report was not presented.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution just read?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

PRINTING OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAWS.

Mr. MOSES. From the Committee on Printing I report an original resolution, together with a report on the subject. I ask that the report be printed and the resolution referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, inasmuch as it involves an expenditure from that fund.

The report (No. 2) was ordered to be printed, and the resolution (S. Res. 65) was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be, and it hereby is, authorized to have the laws of Congress relating to the District of

Columbia and the laws of former municipal governments in said District which are still in force recompiled, indexed, and annotated in codified form to and including March 4, 1923, the expense of same, not to exceed \$1,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1171) authorizing the licensing and control of corporations engaged in the storing of food products for interstate shipment; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 1172) to prohibit the prosecution of claims against the United States by former Government employees; and

A bill (S. 1173) to create an additional judge in the district of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1174) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine claims of certain members of the Sioux Nation of Indians for damages occasioned by the destruction of their horses; and

A bill (S. 1175) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report on the services of Indian scouts and of Indian volunteers who rescued white captives from hostile Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1176) for the erection of a public building at Vermilion, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1177) to increase the import duty on certain grains; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1178) granting an increase of pension to Alma L. Bruce; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BALL:

A bill (S. 1179) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close certain streets, roads, or highways in the District of Columbia rendered useless or unnecessary by reason of opening, extension, widening, or straightening, in accordance with the highway plan of other streets, roads, or highways in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1180) for the relief of J. B. Platt (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1181) naming the seat of Government of the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1182) to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor; to the Special Select Committee on Reforestation.

A bill (S. 1183) for the relief of George W. Mellinger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1184) granting a pension to Susie Pugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1185) for the relief of Horace G. Wilson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 1186) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Williams (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 1187) to commission Capt. William Rees Rush as a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1188) to protect the public against fraud by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation in interstate commerce of misbranded, misrepresented, or falsely described articles, to regulate the traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 1189) to provide for the erection of a public building at Oakland, Alameda County, Calif.;

A bill (S. 1190) to provide for the erection of a public building at Marysville, Yuba County, Calif.; and

A bill (S. 1191) to authorize the purchase of a site and the erection and completion of a public building thereon at Oxnard, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1192) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States district court, northern district of California, to adjudicate the claims of American citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1193) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William W. Danenhower; and

A bill (S. 1194) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to J. L. Hughes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 1195) to cancel two allotments made to Richard Bell, deceased, embracing land within the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1196) to protect persons in the exercise of certain privileges and immunities guaranteed and secured by the Constitution of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1197) providing the number of judges which shall concur in holding an act of Congress unconstitutional; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Pennsylvania:

A bill (S. 1198) for the promotion of certain officers of the United States Army now on the retired list; and

A bill (S. 1199) authorizing the appointment of William Schuyler Woodruff as an Infantry officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Cora C. Kennedy; and

A bill (S. 1201) granting an increase of pension to Ella C. Nichols; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1202) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Braznell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 1203) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing an appropriation to meet proportionate expenses of providing a drainage system for Piute Indian lands in the State of Nevada within the Newlands reclamation project of the Reclamation Service," approved February 14, 1923; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 1204) to make a survey of the Saratoga battle field, and to provide for the compilation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1205) to amend section 128 of the Judicial Code, relating to appeals in admiralty cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1206) for the relief of Flora Yost Klinowski;

A bill (S. 1207) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of Edward I. Gallagher, of New York, administrator of the estate of Charles Gallagher, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1208) for the relief of Swend A. Swendson; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1209) to renew and extend certain letters patent; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. RANDELL:

A bill (S. 1210) to amend paragraph 11 of section 1001 of an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1211) to furnish copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to all high schools; to the Committee on Printing.

A bill (S. 1212) providing for a survey of the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1213) for the relief of Harold Kernan;

A bill (S. 1214) for the relief of the heirs of Susan A. Nicholas; and

A bill (S. 1215) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Elizabeth White, administratrix of the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

A bill (S. 1216) to reinstate John W. Confer, jr., as an officer of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1217) to amend an act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from January 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STANFIELD:

A bill (S. 1218) for the relief of the Portland Iron Works; and

A bill (S. 1219) for the relief of Margaret Nolan; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1220) to amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1221) for the relief of J. W. Neil; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1222) to grant certain lands to Brigham Young University for educational purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 1223) authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1224) authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1225) granting the consent of Congress to Elbert M. Chandler, and his successors, to construct a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Vantage Ferry, Wash.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GOODING:

A bill (S. 1226) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made of the Snake River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1227) to repeal section 15a of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. FERNALD:

A bill (S. 1228) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus T. Wardwell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY:

A bill (S. 1229) for the relief of the estate of Moses M. Bane; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1230) to amend section 11 of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved January 15, 1920; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREENE:

A bill (S. 1231) granting a pension to Edith Ellen Farnum (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 1232) for the relief of Stephen A. Winchell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1233) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Charles C. Sawyer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A bill (S. 1234) granting an increase of pension to Olaf H. Heieie; and

A bill (S. 1235) granting an increase of pension to Walter Scott Lafans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 1236) granting a pension to John T. Mack; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS:

A bill (S. 1237) for the relief of settlers and claimants to section 16, lands in the L'Anse and Vieux Desert Indian Reservation, in Michigan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

A bill (S. 1238) to amend section 439 of the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 1239) for the relief of Fritz R. White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1240) for the relief of James Blakeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1241) for the relief of R. W. Branson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1242) for the relief of Urith Hanna Culp (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1243) for the relief of Claude Chandler (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1244) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Lewis H. Gest (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1245) for the relief of Joseph Edmund Hanlon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1246) for the relief of John L. Hays (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1247) for the relief of the estate of John McQuiddy, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1248) for the relief of John W. Millar (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1249) for the relief of Rosa E. Plummer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1250) for the relief of Mrs. Theodore Sharp (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1251) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Humphrey M. Woodyard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1252) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob Samuel Weaver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1253) to reimburse J. B. Glanville and others for losses and damages sustained by them through the negligent dipping of tick-infested cattle by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1254) for the relief of James Davidson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1255) granting an increase of pension to Susan S. Farris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1256) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Fitzgerald (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1257) granting an increase of pension to Rachel C. Franklin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1258) granting an increase of pension to John H. Grotness (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1259) granting a pension to Mary Ellen Griffith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1260) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Malaby (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1261) for the relief of William H. Gage (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1262) for the relief of Abner W. Loomis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1263) for the relief of Charles Rayfield (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1264) for the relief of Alfred Rebsamen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1265) for the relief of Isaac D. Sells (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1266) for the relief of Thomas J. Temple (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1267) for the relief of Harry Wingrove (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1268) for the relief of Col. A. M. Fuller (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1269) for the relief of Henry and William King (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1270) to investigate the claims of and to enroll certain persons, if entitled, with the Omaha Tribe of Indians (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1271) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of certain Indians of the Kickapoo Tribe (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1272) to amend section 2238 of the Revised Statutes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1273) making the "Montgomery" type the national standard for dials for watches, clocks, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 1274) for the relief of Hazel Simms (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1275) for the relief of George M. Baum (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 1276) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Helton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1277) granting an increase of pension to Armilda S. Loe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1278) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Constable (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1279) granting an increase of pension to Mary Cumming (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1280) granting an increase of pension to Maggie E. Galpin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1281) granting an increase of pension to Maggie E. McCollum (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1282) granting an increase of pension to Emma Ashmead (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1283) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Webb (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1284) granting an increase of pension to Rachel T. McCarty (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Rogers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1286) granting an increase of pension to Abigail Stuteville (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1287) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Embry (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1288) granting an increase of pension to Susan Printy (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1289) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Ruddell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1290) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Hinds (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1291) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Holman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1292) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Jaques (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1293) granting an increase of pension to Adaline Boyce (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1294) granting an increase of pension to Almeda Hart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1295) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Jefferson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1296) granting an increase of pension to Mariiah Jane Green (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1297) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Ross (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1298) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Overton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1299) granting a pension to Isaac Overton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1300) granting a pension to Sarah J. Moser (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1301) granting a pension to Euphenia Washburn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1302) granting a pension to Martha Poe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1303) granting a pension to Kate Litton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1304) granting a pension to Harriet Combs (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1305) granting a pension to Nancy Jane McHargue (with accompanying papers); which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 1306) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1307) for the relief of Albert Andrews for loss of personal effects while serving with the military forces of the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LODGE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 36) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the hours of labor of women and children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McNARY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 37) to authorize the use of rock on certain public lands in the State of Oregon for the improvement of Coos Bay Harbor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that each State shall have at least two Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARREN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 40) authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of Sacajawea, or Bird Woman; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MOSES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) authorizing a joint committee of both Houses to investigate the Harriman Geographic Code System, now in use by the War Department, with a view to ascertaining the adaptability and application of said system in the several executive departments and administrative branches of the Government, and to rendering a just compensation to the owner thereof; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 42) to establish a national hydraulic laboratory; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 43) in relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of

the United States of America, its insular possessions, and the District of Columbia in the World War (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Library.

RETURN OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. CAMERON. I introduce a joint resolution for reference to the Committee on Finance, and also present a letter accompanying it that I would like to have printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) extending the time during which certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries may be returned duty free was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION,
Washington, December 12, 1923.

HON. RALPH H. CAMERON, *United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: As you know, over 30,000 head of cattle, on which the War Finance Corporation had made loans, it became necessary in the summer of 1922 to ship to old Mexico for temporary pasturage. The joint resolution approved March 4, 1923, provides for reentry of these cattle duty free at any time within 12 months from the date of their entry into Mexico. More than 12 months having elapsed since the major portion of this stock was driven to Mexico, it becomes necessary to secure legislation extending the time within which the stock may be reimported. At the time this stock was taken to Mexico it was expected that it would be practicable to return it to the United States some time during the past summer, but the ranges on the American side, over which these cattle were accustomed to run, have not sufficiently recovered from the effects of the drought to warrant bringing the cattle back.

In some cases, however, buyers having favorable ranges and pastures in the United States have purchased, or are proposing to purchase, some of these cattle for future delivery. One such contract provides for the delivery of the stock on the 18th of this month, and on this bunch alone it is estimated that the duty would amount to over \$30,000, about \$14 per head on the 3-year olds, \$10.50 per head on the 2-year olds, and \$8 per head on the yearlings. This situation presents a real emergency and renders it exceedingly important that legislation be had at the very earliest moment.

In addition to the stock above referred to as under contract of sale, other sales are likely to be made from time to time, and some individual owners may desire to bring their stock back at a reasonably early period. It is suggested, however, that the period in which this stock may be reimported free of duty should be extended to December 31, 1924, as in all probability it will not be practicable to bring all of the stock back before some time next summer or fall.

All parties interested, including the War Finance Corporation, which made loans on these cattle, will appreciate very greatly the earliest possible, favorable consideration of this legislation.

Yours truly,

F. W. MONDELL, *Director.*

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. BURSUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 5) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil and Mexican Wars and to certain widows, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers and sailors, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Indian war veterans and widows, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING OF REPORT OF UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

Mr. ODDIE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the report of the United States Coal Commission relative to the anthracite and bituminous coal industry, with accompanying papers, charts, diagrams, and illustrations (including not to exceed one supplemental volume), be printed as a Senate document, with contents and index, and that 5,000 additional copies be printed, of which 1,100 copies shall be for the use of the Senate document room, 100 copies for the use of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the Senate, 3,500 copies for the use of the House document room, and 300 copies for the use of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask permission to place in the RECORD an editorial from the Atlanta Journal in regard to General Pershing.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PERSHING AT SIXTY-FOUR.

Gen. John J. Pershing will be 64 years old on his next birthday. But "Black Jack" will not go on the retired list. They are going to waive the statutory age limit for General Pershing.

Secretary Weeks has requested the passage of a bill in Congress to authorize the General of the Armies to remain on the active list, despite the provision of the act of June 30, 1882, which states, "When an officer is 64 years of age he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list."

In his letter Secretary Weeks says: "During General Pershing's service of 42 years he has had intimate contact with every phase of the military profession and has reached a preeminence attained by few in our military history. His vast fund of accumulated experience as commanding general of our armies in Europe and his virile interest in our Military Establishment in questions affecting the national defense are reasons which convince me that a great mistake will be made if the present law on the subject of retirement is allowed to bar further active military service to the Nation by him."

Every element of logic and propriety and sentiment is on the side of Secretary Weeks in this request, which undoubtedly will be acceded to with promptness and enthusiasm by the National Congress. And citizens of the Nation will rejoice in the continuance of General Pershing, a great American and a great commander, as Chief of Staff.

Besides, "Black Jack" Pershing is by no means old enough to go on the retired list, no matter what the act of June 30, 1882, may say about it.

CALCIUM ARSENATE DEPOSITS.

Mr. HARRIS. I submit a resolution in regard to a survey and report on the supply of calcium arsenate, which I ask may lie on the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 64) was read, as follows:

Whereas the supply of calcium arsenate, used to fight the cotton boll weevil, is limited and the price has greatly increased:

Resolved, That the United States Geological Survey report to the Senate at the earliest practicable time the location, amounts, accessibility, and availability of all arsenic deposits in the United States which can be used for the manufacture of white arsenic, the principal ingredient of calcium arsenate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will lie on the table.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture with a report of the standing committee of producers and manufacturers in regard to calcium arsenate.

There being no objection, the matter was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, December 14, 1923.

HON. WILLIAM J. HARRIS,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: Referring to my letter to you of November 26, in answer to your inquiry of November 21, relating to the available supply of calcium arsenate:

A meeting of the standing arsenic committee was held in New York on December 6, at which time the committee prepared a résumé of the situation in regard to the available supply and prospective supply of this chemical. I am very glad to inclose a copy of this report for your information.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY C. WALLACE, Secretary.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON ARSENIC.

This committee was appointed on December 13, 1922, at a meeting of producers of arsenic and manufacturers of arsenic compounds to discuss the confused conditions resulting from the rapid increase in demand for calcium arsenate and to recommend any action to improve the situation. The committee met on that date, after the general meeting, and concluded that so far as the demand for the spring of 1923 was concerned the shortage of arsenic was due to the rapidity of increase in demand; that increased production in the four succeeding months, increased imports, and diversion of white arsenic so far as practicable from other uses to the manufacture of calcium arsenate would go far to relieve the shortage; also that the experience of 1922 should serve as a guide in operations during 1923. In short, the question was one purely of supply and demand, and attempts to interfere with this natural law would be more likely to do harm than good. Conditions progressed with reasonable smoothness until the season when the cotton growers should buy calcium arsenate, but from then until now confusion has reigned, and has caused a demand for action from various parts of the Cotton Belt.

It is to consider the causes of this confusion and the outlook for the immediate and more distant future that this general meeting has been called for December 7. The committee met on December 6 for a preliminary review of the situation and to draft a program for this general meeting. The items of this program are formulated in the following report:

1. Causes of confusion: Confusion was due to various and contradictory information, some of it from apparently authentic sources, such as the following: The farmers were being charged too high a price compared with the price of white arsenic; rumors of large supplies of low-priced imported calcium arsenate and at the same time of general shortage; wide range in price quotations; the availability of proprietary mixtures competing with calcium arsenate. Under such conditions the farmers delayed or refrained from buying. Furthermore, the weevil season began about three weeks late. Speculators began to cancel contracts as did others who had entered into ill-advised contracts. A little later the cotton-leaf caterpillar suddenly infested the region, and there was a call for calcium arsenate at any price. It was this sudden demand that nearly exhausted what threatened to be an oversupply of calcium arsenate. Considerable quantities that had found no buyers were reshipped one or more times and finally consumed.

This last feature was one of several factors in the spread in price between manufacturer and consumer. The average spread was 90 per cent, and one or two shipments have been cited where the spread was nearly 200 per cent. This unnecessary increase in cost to the ultimate consumer calls for more care in selling by the manufacturer and the elimination of unnecessary middlemen. This elimination has progressed to some extent already where local associations have purchased calcium arsenate and passed it on to the farmer without extra charge. Even the jobber who counts on making a very low profit can not compete with such an organization. Besides avoidance of unnecessary spread in price, another factor to reduce maximum prices and to stabilize prices generally would be a campaign of buying well in advance of the dusting season. This suggestion raises the question of the production and consumption of calcium arsenate in 1923 and the expected demand in 1924.

2. Production and consumption of calcium arsenate in 1923: Doctor Coad received direct reports of sales from 15 of the 17 domestic producers of calcium arsenate, and has rather close approximations of the sales of the other two. These reports have been checked and proved essentially correct. He also obtained data on stocks held by manufacturers, jobbers, and ultimate consumers. These figures refer to the "cotton year," September 1, 1922, to September 1, 1923, and are as follows:

Sales of calcium arsenate made from domestic and imported white arsenic and including a small quantity of carried-over stocks, about.....pounds.....	34,000,000
Total stocks at end of year, about.....do.....	3,000,000
Actual consumption, about.....do.....	31,000,000

The stocks left at the end of the year were due in part to sales for proprietary mixtures which failed to materialize. They were largely in Georgia and South Carolina. The stocks left in Mississippi and States to the west were negligible.

The proportion of cotton treated has also been determined from reports by 4,700 farmers who poisoned their cotton, mostly by dusting, but in part by liquid preparations. The average quantity of calcium arsenate used per acre was 18.5 pounds, and the acreage treated was 1,674,000 out of a total of 38,287,000 acres in cotton, or 4.4 per cent. 3. Estimated demand in 1924: With these figures as a starting point an estimate of the requirements for the 1924 season has been made, and has involved all conceivable factors. Reports have been received from county agents and checked by others having oversight over groups of countries; the views of users regarding the coming season have been received, as have the views of about 20,000 growers who heretofore have not used calcium arsenate, and the views of distributors. All such factors have been weighed, and due consideration has been given to possible changes in the mental attitude of growers. The resulting estimate can be only a rather rough approximation, especially as the cotton growers have strong convictions as to ideal and prohibitive prices.

They feel that 10 cents a pound is the ideal price for calcium arsenate. This figure is evidently due largely to the widely published accounts of a contract recently made by the State of Georgia to purchase large quantities at that price. Higher prices would rapidly decrease demand, and 17 cents a pound f. o. b. factory is the limit beyond which practically no sales would be made for boll-weevil control. As a base price of 10 cents a pound for calcium arsenate is out of the question, since the domestic and imported arsenite from which it is made have been selling for prices little, if any, below that figure, it is useless to forecast a demand based on such a price. Were it possible for manufacturers to sell calcium arsenate profitably at 11.5 to 13.5 cents a pound f. o. b. factory, the demand would be from

65,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds; were the price to be 16 cents, the demand would drop to 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 pounds. There is danger that this wide range of figures will give different parties an opportunity to remember only those figures that sound the sweetest; but there is no occasion for sensible men to fool themselves. The estimate shows that under reasonably favorable conditions, including a minimum spread in price and a considerable amount of early buying, the demand for calcium arsenate may again double, as it did last year. Will the supply be equal to this increase in demand?

4. Production and imports of white arsenic: According to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey sales of white arsenic during the first half of 1923 amounted to about 6,000 short tons. There has been some increase in capacity for production during the last half of the year, and it will not be surprising if the production for the year is as much as 15,000 short tons. More definite figures will be available shortly. If this implied production of 9,000 tons in the last half of 1923 is continued through the first half of 1924, a total domestic supply of 18,000 tons will result.

General imports of white arsenic during the first 10 months of 1923 amounted to 8,384 short tons; a rate of about 10,000 short tons a year. Imports for consumption during the first half of 1923 amounted to 5,674 short tons, a little more than half the suggested rate for the year. If this rate continues until July 1, 1924, imports available for the "cotton year" will be about 10,000 tons, which, added to domestic production, gives a total possible supply of 28,000 tons of white arsenic, whereas the requirements based on 11.5 cents to 13.5 cents a pound for calcium arsenate call for about 15,000 tons, and minimum requirements for other arsenic compounds call for about 10,000 tons more. The possible supply for the coming season, therefore, is equal to the possible demand. There are indications that imports are declining at present, and that foreign supplies are low; but if imports arrive too slowly, a sufficient inducement would doubtless stimulate domestic production accordingly. In other words, the coming season also will work out according to supply and demand, but what are the reserves for future years?

5. Recommendation for a geological survey of arsenic deposits: Reference to annual figures of production of white arsenic shows an almost steady increase to keep pace with increasing demand, and holds out the hope that production will continue to grow as needed; but data on reserves of arsenic ore are very inadequate. Information on all available resources was published in the Geological Survey's report on "Arsenic in 1922," but very little conception of the quantity of arsenic-bearing resources can be gained from that or other reports. Some arsenic deposits have been reported to the Geological Survey, several of them obviously of no consequence and others apparently of sufficient promise to be referred to prospective purchasers, only to prove inadequate on proper examination. At present a few companies financially able can explore and examine deposits, and may be convinced in their own minds that reserves are adequate, but the country as a whole is uninformed, and reliable information can be obtained only by thorough field study. In view of these facts, the committee has presented to this general meeting for favorable consideration a recommendation to Congress that such a geological survey be authorized and that funds be appropriated for it. (Two members of the committee, one of them a member of the Geological Survey, did not vote.)

The committee has also recommended, supplementary to such a survey, as complete a compilation as possible of data on foreign reserves. Some data have already been compiled, and more will be gathered as rapidly as possible. A foreign field study by the Geological Survey is impracticable, but first-hand field data are much needed.

The question of parallel research in the technology of production of white arsenic and arsenic compounds was also raised, but it was shown that work on calcium arsenate by the Bureau of Chemistry was already well advanced and that study to improve the efficiency of production of white arsenic was not so urgent as an inventory of the countries' resources of arsenic ore.

6. Proposed changes in tariff: All of the foregoing items must be borne in mind if a revision of the tariff on calcium arsenate is to be considered, and it is recommended by the committee that a report such as has just been read be placed at the disposal of Congress. As regards a reduction or removal of tariff the committee has taken no definite action. Some members recommended no opposition to removal; another that if the tariff is removed adequate precautions be taken to prevent the dumping of inferior material in this country. It was also pointed out that imports of calcium arsenate have been very few, and are not likely to attain great proportions very quickly. Inquiry by the Geological Survey of the port collectors of the customs service succeeded in disclosing only one shipment, about 33,000 pounds, received at New Orleans. This is one-tenth of 1 per cent of the consumption in 1922. Information is at hand that certain shipments were condemned for not meeting the requirements of the board of insecticides and fungicides. From what little is known of foreign manufacture of calcium arsenate, the quantity produced is apparently little, if any, in excess of foreign requirements, and increased production to supply the United States with the proper grade of material will not develop very rapidly. Removal of

tariff is likely to disturb domestic manufactures and become one more factor to unbalance the calcium arsenate market without materially increasing the supply or lowering the price.

Respectfully submitted.

B. R. COAD, *Chairman*,
H. M. BRUSH,
F. Y. ROBERTSON,
O. A. HAASE,

R. N. CHIPMAN,
FRANK HEMINGWAY,
W. O. TUCK,
G. F. LOUGHLIN, *Secretary*,
Standing Committee on Arsenic.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS.

Mr. STERLING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 66), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR DILLINGHAM.

Mr. GREENE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 67), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. William P. Dillingham, late a Senator from the State of Vermont, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 68), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. JONES of Washington submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 69), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 70), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

ADMINISTRATION OF WAR MINERALS RELIEF ACT.

Mr. PITTMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 71), which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining is authorized and directed to investigate the administration of the war minerals relief act approved March 2, 1919, entitled "An act to provide relief

in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved November 23, 1921, and to report its findings and recommendations to the Senate.

JAMES MORAN—CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF BILL.

Mr. GERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 589) for the relief of James Moran, which on Monday last was referred to the Committee on Claims, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A similar bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs at the last session of Congress and passed on by that committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the Committee on Claims will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs in accordance with the request of the Senator from Rhode Island.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF BILL.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on Wednesday last, during my absence, the President pro tempore called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the bill (S. 427) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," approved February 13, 1893, which had been referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, should have been referred to the Committee on Commerce. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be so referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill to which the Senator from Tennessee refers will be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and the Committee on Interstate Commerce will be discharged from its further consideration.

PRINTING OF ARTICLES ON MONROE DOCTRINE, LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ETC.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I present a request for unanimous consent for the printing as Senate documents of the article written by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on the Monroe doctrine, published on page 138 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and of the two articles by Dr. David Jayne Hill, printed on page 131 of the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the articles referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire will be printed as Senate documents.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] respecting the so-called Sterling-Towner bill.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STERLING-TOWNER BILL.

(Address delivered by Hon. DAVID I. WALSH before the Southern Berkshire County Teachers' Convention, October 5, 1923.)

No bill pertaining to the educational system of the country has created so much aggressive support and vehement opposition as the measure known formerly as the Smith-Towner bill, but more recently as the Sterling-Towner bill. This bill has been pending in Congress over four years; hearings have been held from time to time and repeated efforts made to have it debated and voted upon. The reason why no action was taken during the last Congress was because President Harding was known to be opposed to the measure.

The bill appears to be much misunderstood, and therefore it may be interesting to state briefly what is being urged for and against this measure. I shall present what I understand to be the main arguments of both sides and later my own conclusions.

I. The bill establishes a department of education, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, and authorizes an appropriation at the outset of \$100,000,000. Increasingly large annual appropriations would follow to encourage and assist the several States in the promotion of education. States where the educational system is weak and the teachers poorly trained, it is claimed, would be greatly benefited. The advocates of the measure assert that the duties and privileges of American citizenship are not affected by State boundaries; strong States should assist the weaker; to neglect a proper training of any number of the citizens of our country, in whatever State they may reside, is to endanger the Nation as a whole.

The opposition has been determined and vigorous. The chief attack against the bill is centered around the opposition to "Federal control" of education. It is claimed Federal interference or assistance would mean injection of political partisanship into education. It is urged that if the national administration be Republican or Democratic, the secretary of education, who would have a position in the Cabinet, would be selected primarily because of his political rather than his

educational qualifications. There would be constant changes of leadership and policies, for a secretary of education of one political faith, however capable and efficient, would not be retained when a national administration changed, because it is inconceivable that a President would have at his Cabinet meetings, where party and administrative policies are discussed, a Cabinet officer unsympathetic politically; that Federal control would lead to opportunities for political propaganda through the school system in favor of the national political party which may happen to be in power. The placing of education under Federal control would lead to the Europeanizing of our school system, and open the door to methods similar to the Prussianized system of Germany; that it would expose our school system to the meddlesome interference and influence of a Federal bureaucracy at Washington likely to be out of sympathy and touch with local conditions.

II. It would provide for the distribution among the poor States, where educational standards are low, of public money raised by the more prosperous States.

The opponents answer such arguments by calling them an appeal to the "belly" of the States; it is an attempt to sacrifice the freedom of the State for its "belly"; it is an appeal to certain States, by means of a bribe, to surrender their birthrights, which, under the Constitution, are severally intrusted with safeguarding of education within its borders. What State in the Union would willingly and without reward surrender the control of its school system to Washington and its bureaucracy? If none has or would in the past, is not the method of appropriating money to be distributed to certain States in the nature of a bribe to such States to surrender their control?

III. The richer and more prosperous States have in the past and to-day do make contributions and have done so ungrudgingly to defray the cost of public improvements in other parts of the Union, such as highways, agricultural development, and the like.

These contributions of proportionally small amounts, it is said in reply, did not necessitate the surrender of what is called a nation's birthright. Shall the complete control of education within the States remain within the States as a power never surrendered to the Federal Government, or shall it be vested in a department at Washington, functioning through a political appointee? That is the real issue, the opponents insist.

IV. Many educators favor the bill. Among the organizations supporting it are the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, various mothers' and teachers' organizations.

On the other hand, here is what some educators say:

President Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, sees in the bill "a most dangerous usurpation of power in Washington that will undermine the rights of the people."

President Butler, of Columbia University, says:

"It is a bill to establish an army of bureaucrats in Washington and another army of inspectors roaming about throughout the land that will fail to accomplish any favorable improvement in the education of our people."

President Hadley, of Yale:

"The bill is quite a long step in the Prussianizing of American education."

Opinions of many others indicate a sharp division and an increasing opposition among educators.

V. In answer to such views the advocates of this bill say that its terms do not provide for public control of education, but that it leaves the direction of the school systems to local authorities.

The opponents reply that this condition can not survive because it is absurd to believe that the Federal Government would be willing to scatter millions of dollars from its Treasury broadcast through the States and ask no questions as to its expenditures; if the bill does not or will not lead to Federal control of education, then it is a form of taxation without representation; the Federal Government never will subsidize any expenditure without retaining the right to regulate its expenditure.

What conclusions do I draw from these contentions?

Everybody wants to see education expand and improve. However laudable the purposes it seeks to accomplish, the bill is most objectionable. It is my opinion that the measure will injure education and the Nation as a whole by making the education of the country a football of partisan politics. If the manner in which the Federal Government through its bureau at Washington has handled the problems of hospitalization and rehabilitating the veterans of the late war is any criterion of the efficiency with which an educational department would function, then let us be prepared for an orgy of incompetency, neglect, delay, procrastination, and graft such as has made every friend of the veterans of the late war who has had an opportunity to know even a small part of the humiliating story blush with shame.

Another objection that impresses me most forcibly is that Federal control of education will practically destroy the principle of local control, State rights, and ultimately lead to general federalization of many other, if not all, local functions.

The cost of education is one of the principal expenditures of the State and local governments. When we undertake to federalize edu-

cation we are dealing with the chief item in the financial budget of our several communities. When the control of finances is interfered with, no argument is left in favor of reserving control of all those other activities that have been heretofore recognized as special and sacred functions of the State governments.

Upon what principle of justice can the people of Massachusetts or any other State be asked to place an additional tax on themselves in order to improve the educational system of some other States? How do we know whether or not it is financial limitations or indifference that is responsible for their inferior school systems? Have not the people of Massachusetts and all other States a right to demand before financial aid is given that the valuations of property in such State and the money raised by taxation for school purposes are on a parity in all States? Are we not then entering into the field of interference with what has always been held a basic local right, the right of levying taxes and managing its finances according to the system devised by each State? If property is taxed much below its real value, if a smaller percentage of the State's income is expended according to the pro rata wealth of a State for educational purposes, how can it be claimed a State is poor and needs assistance from another State that is expending generously upon its educational system?

To do justice to the so-called prosperous States in determining what States are poor and in need of financial help to improve their educational systems, should we not consider the following questions: What is the pro rata debt of the several States? What is their pro rata wealth? What is their pro rata expenditure for education? What is the pro rata general and special property tax, and what is the method of valuing property for taxation purposes in the several States? May we not find after investigating the financial statistics of the several States that after all it is indifference rather than financial difficulties that is responsible for the inferior educational systems of some States? Is a premium to be placed upon indifference and neglect by compelling the States whose citizens have made the greatest financial sacrifices to promote education to bear an additional tax in the expectation of stimulating the indifferent?

Some figures compiled from the census of 1919 indicate which States or group of States are to-day sacrificing most for the general welfare through their tax and debt burdens.

Groups.	Population, 1919.	Per capita debt.	Per capita general and special property tax levy.	Payment for State supervision of education.	Per capita cost for supervision of education.
New England, six States.....	7,341,230	\$24.38	\$5.13	\$578,349	\$0.08
Middle Atlantic, three States...	22,640,419	15.07	3.87	1,501,890	.07
South Atlantic, seven States....	13,280,471	9.20	2.11	478,928	.037
East South Central, four States..	9,119,707	4.06	2.41	143,674	.015
West South Central, four States..	10,678,574	5.26	2.96	193,651	.018

"The figures for supervising by the several States do not include State institutions or the very large municipal or school district expenditures for all school purposes, but are merely the States' outlay for general supervision.

"The average per capita debt for the United States is about \$10; of Massachusetts, \$35.83; of New York, \$25.79; of Florida, 84 cents; of Texas, \$1.30; of Arkansas, \$1.20; of Kentucky, \$2; of Georgia, \$2.07; of Mississippi, \$4.23."

Have we not proceeded far enough in our study of this bill and its possibilities to arrive at the conclusion that we have reached the beginning of the end of State control and local self-government when we federalize our local systems of education?

Another objection is that a bureaucratic management of the educational system of the United States, while possibly improving the educational system in some backward States, will most likely result in mediocritizing the educational system in the more progressive States. There would be a general leveling which would result in preventing for a long period of time a continuance of the steady advancement and progress, so apparent in the past. The removal of local interest, initiative, and responsibility would be detrimental to the Nation as a whole. The expenditures for school buildings, equipment, salaries, etc., instead of steadily advancing would remain stationary, at least until such time as the so-called backward States caught up. I am convinced that a uniform national civil-service system for selecting teachers at a uniform salary throughout the country such as is applicable to postal clerks and letter carriers would not tend to improve and stimulate interest in or make more efficient and beneficial our educational system.

Instead of getting the schools into politics, the pawns of politicians and the prey of grafters, let us try to get all the schools everywhere out of politics. The schools have no place in politics. The great trouble with the United States Veterans' Bureau, with its 40,000 em-

ployees, investigated twice by Congress within two years, is that it has been dominated and influenced by the political patronage spirit.

What fine pickings for political-patronage purposes will the educational system of the country, centralized at Washington, become!

What is needed at Washington, and that is all that is needed, is an efficient, progressive department of investigation and research—there is such a department now—whose function will be to furnish information and stimulate the States to the highest execution in educating all the children of the land according to their best standards, leaving it to each State to provide funds and manage exclusively its own system.

If the present department of research needs increased appropriations in order to enlarge its influence in stimulating the States, then let pressure and influence be exerted on Congress to bring this about rather than revolutionize the policy of our Government by the States ceding control over their local schools to the National Government.

The tendency to increase and enlarge bureaucracy at Washington, with all its red tape, multiplications and duplications of offices, is regrettable. It is another effort to remove the Government from the people. It is a strike at local self-government. In a word, it is undemocratic. We have been drifting too rapidly toward bureaucracy; let us call a halt at nationalization of education.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, on the evening of December 10 the President of the United States delivered a eulogy on the late President Harding. His eulogy was broadcasted generally throughout the country, and, in my own judgment, is a remarkable oration. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD, under the rule, and that it also may be printed as a public document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and the address will be printed as a document and also be printed in the RECORD as requested.

The address (S. Doc. No. 7) is as follows:

[President Coolidge's eulogy of President Harding, which was broadcast by radio Monday, December 10, 1923, at 8.30 p. m.]

One of the brief poems that have touched the hearts of men is that wherein Leigh Hunt tells of the visit of an angel to earth, recording the names of "those who love the Lord."

"And is my name there?"

"Nay, not so," replied the angel.

"Then write me down," he was told, "as one who loves his fellow men."

The angel came again to show his list of those who love the Lord—"And lo!" the name of him who loved his fellow men "led all the rest."

It will be hard to find a better picture than this of President Harding, the man we loved and mourn. He loved his fellow men, and because they felt it and knew it they loved and trusted him. His whole life, from the knee of that cherished mother who had an inspired faith in him, down to the day when a sorrowing world laid its tributes at his bier, was a continuing testimony to his devotion to them and to their faith in him.

Some will say that such a sweet and gentle nature could only have found its setting and its opportunity for service in a strange and peculiar time. Perhaps they are right. Yet he came to the world's stage in an hour when it seemed set for other characters. The captains and the kings, the armies and the navies, the men who would have war and the men who would not have peace had long dominated the scene. Where among them could place be made, could ear be found, for this kindly, gentle, gracious soul?

Yet he found his place. He caught the ear of a war-tired world. He called our country back to paths of peace and gladly it came. He beckoned the nations to come and sit in council. He pointed them the way to peace. He set example of readiness to cast away the sword from the arm of might. He sought for men and nations a peace, the only true and lasting peace, based on justice and right. He stood first and firm for his own country, then for mankind. His sincerity and frankness won to his side those who sensed the great truth of human brotherhood. So he led the way to the monumental accomplishments of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The same simplicity and directness marked his program in domestic affairs. His was the steady, strong, inspiring hand of guidance and helpfulness. It was never the mailed fist of compulsion. He knew that the greatest need of the world was peace with industry and production. He asked for these, and with them for thrift and the will to make good the losses that had been inflicted in the years of strife. He called his countrymen to set an example of these homely virtues and they did. He gave without remorse of his own strength down to the tragic end. He rose above misunderstandings and misrepresentations, but he was curiously incapable of hard feeling toward those

who were unfair with him. In a time when the minds of many men were prone to seize upon hurried conclusions, he held back and dared to take his time and thought before deciding. He was free from the pride of opinion, but strong in the determination of conviction. He had that calm courage which could not be overpressed, but that was firm and final when decision had been reached.

He was criticized because his own country, under his leadership, did not move forward so fast as some wished. But when worn out by the struggle he had so bravely borne, he laid down the burden, his critics saw clearly what his leadership had accomplished. They saw that it had been a leadership forward and upward in an era when most other countries were moving backward and downward. They saw that prosperity smiled once more on a favored land. They saw that prosperity and material well-being were somehow strangely rare in other lands. So they came to realize what his modest, unassuming leadership had wrought for his country.

It was natural that such a character, passing from the stage of life, should leave the multitudes a sense of personal loss. Sceldom, indeed, has any man's death left that feeling among so many. He was mourned abroad and at home. The conviction was felt everywhere that he was one of the men best fitted to serve a distracted world in a difficult period of its history.

But he was not permitted to finish his task. He broke and went down under its load. In the hour of sorrow for his loss, men and women were moved to a broader charity, a relaxation of partisan excesses, a determination to be fair and moderate and reasonable. His life became, in the tragic sorrow of its end, a lesson in the value of simple and modest ways.

We mourn him to-day, and we shall mourn him so long as remembrance holds before us the picture of his patience, forbearance, faith, and Christian tolerance. These are rare virtues, too seldom found among the men who have the strength to rise to high places. They are the virtues that men need to seek and cultivate in these years of stress in the world. They point the way to salvation for men, for nations, for humanity itself. We may well hope that his example to his own countrymen and to the world may help greatly to bring a spirit of charity, accord, and true fraternity, whereby shall be lighted the lamp of understanding to show our feet into the paths of peace on earth, good will to men. We may well consider by what means we can show our appreciation and by what method we can best enshrine his memory.

SECRET DIPLOMACY OF EUROPE.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the morning hour on Tuesday next I may have an opportunity to present to the Senate some remarks on the secret diplomacy of Europe.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that after the routine morning business on Tuesday next the Senate shall hear remarks by him upon the subject he has mentioned. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I do not understand that it is necessary that the Senator from Oklahoma shall ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think it is necessary. The custom is for a Senator to give notice of his intention, and in such a case he is always recognized for the purpose.

Mr. OWEN. I shall be glad to avail myself of that suggestion, if it be understood that the custom is as stated by the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Massachusetts, which I believe is the case; but I wished to be sure that I should not be trespassing upon the Senate in any particular or proceeding against the objection of any Senator at that time.

I give notice that after the routine morning business on Tuesday next I shall address the Senate on the secret diplomacy of Europe.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator, then, withdraws his request for unanimous consent?

Mr. OWEN. I withdraw the previous request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The notice will be entered.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES FOR DECEMBER.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the House has passed the usual holiday joint resolution regarding the advance payment of the December salaries of clerks and employees of Congress, and the joint resolution is now on the Secretary's desk. I ask unanimous consent that it may be laid before the Senate and considered at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) authorizing payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1923, on the 20th day of that month was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, the legislative drafting service, and employees paid on vouchers under authority of resolutions, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1923, on the 20th day of that month.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARTICLE BY GENERAL TAUFFLIEBE.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, there has come to me, and I hold in my hand, an article by General Tauffliebe on the subject, "We can not risk losing a friend through misunderstanding." The article is very brief. Senator Tauffliebe is a distinguished member of the Senate of France and represents the Bas Rhin Department. I have read the article with great pleasure, and I am sure Senators will be interested in it. I ask unanimous consent that the article may be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I should like to inquire, Is the misunderstanding about the debt?

Mr. SPENCER. It does relate to the French debt.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WE CAN NOT RISK LOSING A FRIEND THROUGH MISUNDERSTANDING.

At a particularly anxious moment for those who consider that a firm and durable understanding between France and America is a sure guaranty for the peace of the world, we were deeply moved on Armistice Day when we saw General Pershing and the ambassador, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, salute the tomb of the unknown soldier. It was only a few days before that the man whom we loved and knew in 1914 as having placed all the monuments of Paris under the flag of the United States, had pronounced words which the Government of Washington has at least not denied, to which France listened with hope and gratitude.

Since that time a misunderstanding has arisen concerning the designation of a commission of experts who would be called upon to investigate Germany's capacity to pay. However, it did not seem possible at the beginning that any serious divergences of opinion could arise on this point between the Governments of Paris and Washington. What was the special point of this disagreement which our enemies are trying to profit by? The French Government, wishing to protect our claim of credit upon Germany, namely, the state of payment of the 31st May, 1921, fears, and with reason, that the commission of experts may encroach upon the power of the reparation commission, and in the actual overthrow of the German Reich may find arguments for obtaining a new reduction of our credit. The American Government did not think it possible to interest itself in the work of a commission of experts who would not push their investigations regarding Germany's capacity of payment beyond the year 1930, and this decision was extremely deplorable.

We do not understand why the French Government refuses the investigations which were required, because France was in no manner bound to accept or decline these decisions.

It is not certain that, with a profound and impartial investigation of the financial and economical situation of Germany, of the placing of her capital in foreign countries, of her important purchases of raw materials, especially of cotton, the experts would not have been especially well placed to make extraordinary discoveries. It is not at all certain that our position as dismissed creditors would not have emerged much strengthened from this examination.

On the other side of the Atlantic they do not know what we know here. The preoccupations are different, often false information has sown doubt and discord in many minds. Such an inquiry could have rendered tangible to American opinion the voluntary bankruptcy of Germany, the virtual power of her industry to recover to-morrow the first place in the reconstruction of her merchant fleet. It might have been possible to prove that while the German debt, per head, including the total debt of the claim for reparations, amounts up to \$928, the French debt, per head (if our country should assume the charge of the pensions and reparations) would amount to \$990. These figures are those which were given recently in an American review, "Foreign Affairs." What is absolutely certain is that many of our American friends do not fully realize our reasons, excellent as they may appear to us. One can judge what a formidable weapon has been furnished a propaganda which has already done us great harm—that of pro-German, increased to-day by the British.

If the American people—so badly informed and so easily turned by a new wave—judge us harshly, we shall have lost the moral benefit of a year of fruitful efforts, notably the ratification of the Washington agreements.

Despite the pessimistic confidences which have been made to me, I can not believe the prudent attitude of our Government can be so wrongly interpreted by the great Nation who came to help us to destroy the German militarism, and who has given us so many new marks of sympathy during the last months. Let us have confidence in American idealism, to which again yesterday President Wilson addressed a touching appeal, which, however, at times was unjust toward us. France of Lafayette, France always generous and chivalrous, will be loved and understood in the United States, and this inappreciable moral factor which threw the balance in our favor will surely lean again to the side of right for the establishment of a durable peace.

But we have no time to lose; we must not allow an enemy propaganda to discredit us. By a word we can yet dispel all suspicions and rally to us all hearts. These words, without any doubt, many Frenchmen have already pronounced. "France will pay her debts of war!" Now the time has come to give more concrete expression to the statement. Let us not hesitate to follow the example of England and to engage in negotiations with Washington for the payment of our debt. By thus manifesting in an active way our willingness to pay, we shall demonstrate in the most useful manner how different our attitude is from that of Germany toward us. In this way we shall reconquer the sympathy of thousands of Americans, as in the days of Verdun. I know the mentality of these energetic, simple, and upright men sufficiently well to be sure that they will answer our gesture as it deserves, by giving us a long delay and possible remitting that portion of the debt which was spent on arms and munitions for the common victory. We are not so rich as England, and the United States will not require from us excessive interest. On the contrary, I think they will remember the favorable measure that the Government of Louis XVI took toward the young republican friend who was then the debtor of France.

Let us give the example of loyalty and even of disinterestedness. Let us converse loyally. This is the way to reestablish our money.

General TAUFFELIERE,
Senator of Bas Rhin Department.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' SALARIES.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I doubt if the Members of Congress or the general public realize the threatening demoralization of the Postal Service of the country by reason of the inadequate salaries paid our postal employees. Only a fine spirit of public service and the conviction that Congress would soon readjust the present niggardly salaries has prevented a condition developing which would seriously cripple the Postal Service.

As it is, the labor turnover in the clerical branch of this service is larger than in any other branch of the Government.

The postal carrier has to face all kinds of weather, bear the consciousness of being charged with an important trust, and endure the physical strain of carrying a heavy pack while traveling his route day after day year in and year out. For all this the Postal Service pays a minimum of \$26.92 and a maximum of \$34.61 per week after three years. These salaries make it increasingly difficult to recruit capable postal employees. We can not afford to let the Postal Service deteriorate, for delay, inaccuracy, and carelessness in this service are ruinous.

The very efficient postmaster of Boston, Mr. Roland M. Baker, recently made an investigation as to the cost of living for a postal employee with a small family—not over four persons. The result of that investigation shows that the monthly expenditures amounted to \$203, while the maximum salary is \$150 per month. I ask, Mr. President, that the postmaster's letter and statement showing the result of his investigation be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and treated in the nature of a petition. It is very brief but illuminating.

There being no objection, the letter and accompanying table were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER,
Boston, Mass., December 4, 1923.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: I inclose you an itemized expense account which I am sure will interest you as being the minimum amount a month, and also per annum, on which a postal employee with a small family of not over four persons (many of them have families greater than this) can live in a normal, healthy, self-respecting manner in the Boston postal district to-day.

I have investigated the matter as carefully as I possibly can and am personally quite shocked at the amount which I find, as a result of the investigation, is necessary for the above purpose.

Will you kindly look over the items or, perhaps better still, have some one investigate the matter; and if you find same is based upon facts, interest yourself, which I am sure you will be only too glad to do, in a manner that we trust will result in correcting the situation.

Unless the employees of the Government are paid an adequate compensation it will be found an impossibility to secure a satisfactory type of individual for entrance into this service. I know you will agree with me that the situation calls for immediate correction, and I am sure that you will take great satisfaction in looking into the matter, as I say, not only in the interest of the employees themselves but in the interest of the service, both of which spell, in my own opinion, the protection of the best interests of the Government of the United States and its people.

Faithfully yours,

ROLAND M. BAKER, Postmaster.

Itemized expense account for man, wife, and two children.

	Per month.	Per annum.
Rent.....	\$37.50	\$450.00
Food.....	65.00	780.00
Clothing.....	30.00	360.00
Fuel and light.....	12.50	150.00
Cafes and lunches.....	15.00	180.00
Household equipment upkeep.....	8.50	102.00
Recreation.....	8.50	102.00
Insurance and savings.....	12.50	150.00
Doctor.....	2.50	30.00
Dentist.....	2.50	30.00
Papers, magazines, and incidentals.....	5.00	60.00
Laundry.....	2.50	30.00
Church.....	1.00	12.00
	203.00	2,436.00

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed. Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 17, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 15, 1923.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

CONSUL OF CLASS 5 TO CONSUL OF CLASS 4.

James B. Stewart, of New Mexico.
Frank C. Lee, of Colorado.
William L. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania.
Hugh H. Watson, of Vermont.
Oscar S. Helser, of Iowa.
Joseph W. Ballantine, of Massachusetts.

CONSUL OF CLASS 6 TO CONSUL OF CLASS 5.

H. Merle Cochran, of Arizona.
Joseph E. Jacobs, of South Carolina.
Dayle C. McDonough, of Missouri.
George A. Makinson, of California.
John P. Hurley, of New York.
Chester W. Davis, of New York.
William C. Burdett, of Tennessee.
John D. Johnson, of Vermont.

CONSUL OF CLASS 7 TO CONSUL OF CLASS 6.

John F. Simons, of New York.
Clarence J. Spiker, of the District of Columbia.
Louis H. Gourley, of Illinois.
Eliot B. Coulter, of Illinois.
Edmund B. Montgomery, of Illinois.
Edward M. Groth, of New York.
John R. Minter, of South Carolina.
Hooker A. Doolittle, of New York.
Don S. Haven, of Pennsylvania.
A. Wallace Treat, of Ohio.

VICE CONSUL DE CARRIÈRE OF CLASS 1 TO CONSUL OF CLASS 7.

Jack Dewey Hickerson, of Texas.
Robert D. Murphy, of Wisconsin.

J. Lee Murphy, of New York.
 Howard K. Travers, of New York.
 George P. Shaw, of California.
 Harold D. Finley, of New York.
 Donald F. Bigelow, of Minnesota.
 James R. Wilkinson, of Wisconsin.
 Robert D. Longyear, of Massachusetts.
 Ray Fox, of California.
 Julian C. Greenup, of California.
 Donald R. Heath, of Kansas.
 Nathaniel P. Davis, of New Jersey.
 Clark P. Kuykendall, of Pennsylvania.
 George P. Waller, of Alabama.
 Albert H. Gerberich, of Pennsylvania.
 Thomas McEnelly, of New York.
 Christian T. Stoger, of Virginia.
 James V. Whitfield, of North Carolina.
 Walter S. Reineck, of Ohio.
 Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia.
 Edward B. Thomas, of Illinois.

SENIOR INTERPRETER TO CONSUL OF CLASS 7.

Howard Bucknell, jr., of Georgia, at \$3,000.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Earl J. Davis, of Michigan, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice John W. H. Crim, resigned, effective at the close of December 15, 1923.

SOLICITOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

John H. Edwards, of Indiana, to be Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, vice Edwin S. Booth, resigned. (Mr. Edwards is now serving under a recess appointment.)

JUDGE OF POLICE COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Gus A. Schuldt, of the District of Columbia, to be judge, police court, District of Columbia, vice Robert Hardison, term expired. (Mr. Schuldt is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

William T. Rawlins, of Honolulu, Hawaii, to be United States district judge, district of Hawaii, vice Joseph B. Pindexter, whose term has expired.

William A. Cant, of Minnesota, to be United States district judge, district of Minnesota, vice Page Morris, retired. (Mr. Cant is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Robert A. Inch, of New York, to be United States district judge, eastern district of New York, vice T. I. Chatfield, deceased. (Mr. Inch is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Ernest F. Cochran, of South Carolina, to be United States district judge, eastern district of South Carolina, vice Henry A. M. Smith, retired. (Mr. Cochran is now serving under a recess appointment.)

J. Stanley Webster, of Washington, to be United States district judge, eastern district of Washington, vice Frank H. Rudkin, appointed circuit judge. (Mr. Webster is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Joseph A. Tolbert, of South Carolina, to be United States attorney, western district of South Carolina, vice Ernest F. Cochran, appointed United States district judge, eastern district of South Carolina. (Mr. Tolbert is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Harry B. Amey, of Vermont, to be United States attorney, district of Vermont, vice Vernon A. Bullard, resigned. (Mr. Amey is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Roy L. Morse, of Wisconsin, to be United States attorney, eastern district of Wisconsin, vice William O. Mellahn, appointed by court. (Mr. Morse is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

George A. Mauk, of Arizona, to be United States marshal, district of Arizona, vice Thomas J. Sparks, removed. (Mr. Mauk is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Roy B. Gault, of Iowa, to be United States marshal, southern district of Iowa, vice Guy S. Brewer, deceased.

George W. Collier, of Maryland, to be United States marshal, district of Maryland, vice W. W. Stockham, term expired. (Mr. Collier is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Theodore W. Hukriede, of Missouri, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Missouri, vice John E. Lynch, term expired. (Mr. Hukriede is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Rolla Duncan, of Montana, to be United States marshal, district of Montana, vice Joseph L. Asbridge, resigned. (Mr. Duncan is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Robert Kirksey, of South Carolina, to be United States marshal, western district of South Carolina, vice Joseph W. Tolbert, resigned. (Mr. Kirksey is now serving under a recess appointment.)

J. M. S. Whittington, of Louisiana, to be United States marshal, western district of Louisiana, vice John H. Kirkpatrick, resigned. (Mr. Whittington is now serving under a recess appointment.)

John Rooks, of South Dakota, to be United States marshal, district of South Dakota, vice W. H. King, resigned. (Mr. Rooks is now serving under a recess appointment.)

COAST GUARD.

Engineer in Chief Quincy Bogardus Newman to be engineer in chief with the rank of captain (engineering) in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from December 18, 1923. (Reappointment.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be Chief Signal Officer.

Col. Charles McKinley Saltzman, Signal Corps, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance and with rank from January 1, 1924, vice Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, who is to be retired from active service December 31, 1923.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Samuel F. Rickman to be postmaster at Ethelsville, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Washington H. Carlisle to be postmaster at Alexander City, Ala., in place of W. M. Carlisle, failed to qualify.

ARIZONA.

James E. Kintner to be postmaster at Grand Canyon, Ariz., in place of L. L. Ferrall, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

Paul T. Mizony to be postmaster at National City, Calif., in place of P. T. Mizony. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George G. Hughes to be postmaster at San Bruno, Calif., in place of G. G. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

John E. Mobley to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, Calif., in place of C. O. Dunbar. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Charles Z. Irvine to be postmaster at Taft, Calif., in place of A. C. Parsons. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

COLORADO.

Royden G. Girling to be postmaster at Lazear, Colo. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

FLORIDA.

Leo G. Morper to be postmaster at Archer, Fla., in place of R. T. Heagy, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

William D. Shuck to be postmaster at Williamsville, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1920.

Sherman Burnett to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Miller S. Roosa to be postmaster at Rockport, Ill., in place of E. L. Roosa, deceased.

George E. Whitmore to be postmaster at Mendota, Ill., in place of E. J. Hess, resigned.

Alexander C. Huston to be postmaster at Ashland, Ill., in place of T. W. McGraugh, resigned.

Eugene S. McIntyre to be postmaster at National Stock Yards, Ill., in place of E. L. Ballard. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

IOWA.

Freddie Baldwin to be postmaster at Chester, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Cora E. Tyler to be postmaster at Carson, Iowa, in place of M. F. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

KANSAS.

Russel R. Bechtelheimer to be postmaster at Ulysses, Kans. Office became presidential January 1, 1922.

John B. Schwab to be postmaster at Morrowville, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Daisy F. Greene to be postmaster at Menlo, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Bessie M. Achenbach to be postmaster at Hardtner, Kans., in place of W. H. Dennis, resigned.

KENTUCKY.

Frank W. Rice to be postmaster at Wilmore, Ky., in place of E. M. Peniston. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

John B. Hutcheson to be postmaster at Owenton, Ky., in place of L. T. Doty. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

LOUISIANA.

Isidore A. Currault to be postmaster at Westwego, La., in place of N. L. Currault, resigned.

Katherine J. Moynagh to be postmaster at Harvey, La., in place of K. J. Moynagh. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

MAINE.

Harry B. Brown to be postmaster at Farmington, Me., in place of H. B. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wilfred J. Tancrill to be postmaster at North Uxbridge, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

MICHIGAN.

Fred G. Scott to be postmaster at Bergland, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Belle Quick to be postmaster at Swartz Creek, Mich., in place of J. F. Quick, deceased.

Fred H. Buckberry to be postmaster at Romulus, Mich., in place of J. R. Taylor, resigned.

Gerald McKindles to be postmaster at L'Anse, Mich., in place of Leo Paquette, resigned.

MINNESOTA.

Edna M. Ashbaugh to be postmaster at Murdock, Minn., in place of J. F. Ashbaugh, deceased.

Oscar W. Erickson to be postmaster at Kensington, Minn., in place of E. T. Uvaas, resigned.

Albert J. Anderson to be postmaster at Spicer, Minn., in place of A. J. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Henry E. Day to be postmaster at Raymond, Minn., in place of H. E. Day. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William Hope to be postmaster at Morris, Minn., in place of William Hope. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1923.

Wilbert G. Lammers to be postmaster at Fairfax, Minn., in place of Eliza O'Hara. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Walter M. Brown to be postmaster at Brown Valley, Minn., in place of James Adlard. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

MISSISSIPPI.

Charles Kramer to be postmaster at Stonewall, Miss., in place of Rosa Del Buono, resigned.

MISSOURI.

Ralph E. Johnson to be postmaster at Elmer, Mo. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Charles Hawker to be postmaster at Wheeling, Mo., in place of H. P. Bassett, resigned.

Leon W. Mathews to be postmaster at Rich Hill, Mo., in place of S. J. Jamison, deceased.

Charles E. Curtice to be postmaster at Neosho, Mo., in place of J. J. Thom. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Harrison T. Fowlkes to be postmaster at Lees Summit, Mo., in place of M. P. Fields. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Loda W. Rogers to be postmaster at Everton, Mo., in place of G. T. Barker. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

MONTANA.

Frederick B. Gillette to be postmaster at Hinsdale, Mont., in place of J. H. Rutter. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

NEBRASKA.

Margaret M. McColley to be postmaster at Verdel, Nebr. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Harry L. D. Severance to be postmaster at Claremont, N. H., in place of E. A. Noyes, deceased.

William H. Drew to be postmaster at Intervale, N. H., in place of W. H. Drew. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

NEW JERSEY.

Frank McMurtrey to be postmaster at Mendham, N. J., in place of Frank McMurtrey. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

William R. Conard to be postmaster at Burlington, N. J., in place of J. L. Hammell. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

NEW YORK.

Mae Belle Rozelle to be postmaster at La Fayette, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Armon P. Gunnison to be postmaster at Sodus Point, N. Y., in place of C. H. Topping, resigned.

Edward W. Gridley to be postmaster at Macedon, N. Y., in place of W. P. Beal, resigned.

Violet M. Hill to be postmaster at Loomis, N. Y., in place of W. D. Sharpe, deceased.

Mabel I. Alverson to be postmaster at Dexter, N. Y., in place of H. E. Savage, deceased.

Lena B. Gilbert to be postmaster at Groveland (late Groveland Station), N. Y., in place of William Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Will E. Roberts to be postmaster at Granville, N. Y., in place of D. J. McHenry. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Hugh A. Prentice to be postmaster at Gainesville, N. Y., in place of C. N. Hickey. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jacob H. Quinn to be postmaster at Shelby, N. C., in place of W. J. Roberts, resigned.

Marvin E. Barrett to be postmaster at Jackson, N. C., in place of J. J. Buffaloe, resigned.

Atherton B. Hill to be postmaster at Scotland Neck, N. C., in place of K. S. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

OHIO.

Nora Kassell to be postmaster at Philo, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William D. Daugherty to be postmaster at Avery, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

OKLAHOMA.

Marshall G. Norvell to be postmaster at Marietta, Okla., in place of J. L. Black. Incumbent's commission expired October 13, 1923.

OREGON.

Grace W. Gamwell to be postmaster at Powers, Oreg., in place of O. G. Schneider, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harry J. Bearer to be postmaster at Monessen, Pa., in place of A. L. Brautegam. Incumbent's commission expired September 25, 1923.

Allen L. Shomo to be postmaster at Hamburg, Pa., in place of D. R. Dunkel. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harvey J. Smoyer to be postmaster at Clairton, Pa., in place of S. R. Keffer. Incumbent's commission expired October 29, 1923.

John B. Kean to be postmaster at Alexandria, Pa., in place of J. B. Kean. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Murphy T. Sumerel to be postmaster at Ware Shoals, S. C., in place of J. M. Collins, removed.

Leone Meng to be postmaster at Lockhart, S. C., in place of J. L. Hames, removed.

Bennie B. Broadway to be postmaster at Summerton, S. C., in place of A. P. Burgess. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Loka W. Rigby to be postmaster at Moncks Corner, S. C., in place of Loka Rigby. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

TENNESSEE.

John E. Davenport to be postmaster at Woodbury, Tenn., in place of W. F. Patterson, resigned.

Cyrus L. Fairless to be postmaster at Trenton, Tenn., in place of J. W. Nichols. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John F. Gaines to be postmaster at Gainesboro, Tenn., in place of F. L. Tardy. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1922.

Samuel C. Patton to be postmaster at Dayton, Tenn., in place of F. P. Darwin. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

John L. Harris to be postmaster at Bethel Springs, Tenn., in place of G. W. Bosham. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

Beecher D. Phillips to be postmaster at Algood, Tenn., in place of R. C. Boatman. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1922.

TEXAS.

Robert H. Fenton to be postmaster at Denton, Tex., in place of A. L. Banks. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

WASHINGTON.

Andrew H. Byram to be postmaster at Millwood, Wash. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Tillman E. Kamerer to be postmaster at Hanford, Wash., in place of M. W. Gross, removed.

Allison C. Presson to be postmaster at Buena, Wash., in place of P. E. Wise, resigned.

James C. Blevins to be postmaster at Naches, Wash., in place of W. E. Palmer. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Julius C. Raaberg to be postmaster at Clarkston, Wash., in place of S. J. Craig. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

WEST VIRGINIA.

George McDonald to be postmaster at Parkersburg, W. Va., in place of K. E. Ruttenutter, resigned.

Earl Pepper to be postmaster at Morgantown, W. Va., in place of T. E. Hodges, deceased.

Isaac C. Staats to be postmaster at Ripley, W. Va., in place of J. K. Kerwood. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

James S. Phipps to be postmaster at Fayetteville, W. Va., in place of A. J. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John M. Garrett to be postmaster at Dunbar, W. Va., in place of J. B. Ballard. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

WISCONSIN.

William A. Devine to be postmaster at Madison, Wis., in place of W. A. Devine. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Again gracious heavenly Father, in the dispensation of Thy providence, we have seen the birth of a new day; we thank Thee. Be Thou unto us the wisdom that makes error difficult; the light that makes the darkness fade away, and the bread of heaven that quickens the best impulses of our souls. Consider us O Lord and bless the bonds of fraternity, the ties of friendship, and the affections of our homes. May no failures, no regrets, no afflictions, and no sin follow in the wake of this day. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for a moment yesterday and did not get here until the House had adjourned. I now ask unanimous consent that on Monday, after the completion of the order of business, I may have 25 minutes in which to discuss cooperation between the farmers and the industrial workers of the country.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that on Monday, after the completion of the order of business, he may be allowed to address the House for 25 minutes on the relations between the farmers and the industrial workers of the country. Is there objection?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the gentleman from Alabama. Did he ask permission to address the House after the completion of the order of business? The only reason I ask is that I think the House should proceed to organize as soon as possible.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I had not intended to interfere with anything of that kind.

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I have no objection to the gentleman using that time, but it is necessary

sometimes that such remarks be answered from the floor, and in that connection I ask that I be granted 10 minutes in which to reply to the gentleman's speech in case I desire to do so.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I am not willing to couple my request with that of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not asking that the gentleman from Alabama couple his request with the request I have made. I shall not object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I object to both requests.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have 10 minutes on Monday, immediately following Mr. HUDDLESTON's remarks, in which to discuss briefly, of course, the attitude of the coal operators toward the public and toward the Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, having objected to the two previous requests, I feel that until the House is organized I shall have to object.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I think the House should allow the gentleman to have the time requested, and I hope the gentleman from Washington will withdraw his objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, we have granted the gentleman's side two hours' time, and it seems to me it comes with poor grace for my friend from Washington to object, especially in view of the fact that we have already granted them two hours' time and they have not yet organized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I hear that the House is likely to be fully organized by Monday, and therefore I withdraw all objections.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what it is all about, but I would like to have unanimous consent to address the House for one minute on the question when it comes up.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] wait until after the other requests are considered?

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] asks unanimous consent to address the House for 25 minutes at the conclusion of the routine business on Monday. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] asks unanimous consent that following the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] he may have 10 minutes in which to address the House. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON] asks unanimous consent that immediately following the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] he may have 10 minutes in which to address the House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, December 17, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

186. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$40,149.04 to pay claims which he has adjusted and which require an appropriation for their payment (H. Doc. No. 115); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

187. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting annual report of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers made by the Inspector General's Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

188. A letter from the Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, transmitting a draft of legislation relating to the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled civilian; to the Committee on Education.

189. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report covering publications issued by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923; to the Committee on Printing.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLACK of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3840) to extend the same rates of postage to semiweekly newspapers at city letter-carrier offices in county of publication as is now charged to weekly newspapers for such service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H. R. 3841) to provide for a monthly maintenance allowance for all rural carriers on either horse-drawn or motor routes in the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: A bill (H. R. 3842) to provide for terms of the United States circuit and district courts at Denton, Md.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 3843) to reimburse certain Eastern Cherokees who removed to the Cherokee Nation under the terms of the eighth article of the treaty of December 29, 1835; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HILL of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 3844) providing for admission into the United States of certain specified relatives of American citizens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MORTON D. HULL: A bill (H. R. 3845) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Calumet River at Riverdale, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LYON: A bill (H. R. 3846) to provide for the establishment of a national military park at the site of Fort Fisher, in the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3847) granting a certain right of way with authority to improve the same across the old canal right of way between Lakes Union and Washington, Kings County, Wash.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEAVEY: A bill (H. R. 3848) to amend paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of section 800 of the revenue act of 1921, so as to repeal the admission tax where the amount paid for admission is 50 cents or less; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 3849) for the reduction of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 3850) granting promotions to retired Army officers disabled in line of duty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATRES: A bill (H. R. 3851) to amend section 408 of the war risk insurance act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 3852) providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DUPRE: A bill (H. R. 3853) making appropriations for the construction and equipment of a lighthouse depot for the eighth lighthouse district at New Orleans, La., or vicinity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 3854) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Nelsonville, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3855) for the erection of a public building at Jackson, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3856) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Pomeroy, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 3857) to provide a site for the erection of a building for the National Conservatory of Music of America; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEE of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 3858) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Rossville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3859) authorizing purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building at Calhoun, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LYON: A bill (H. R. 3860) for the erection of a Federal building at Lumberton, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MILLER of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3861) to enlarge and extend the present United States courthouse, custom-house, and post-office building at Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 3862) for the erection of a Federal building at Napoleon, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 3863) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Milford, in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 3864) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Asheville, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3865) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post office at Canton, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: A bill (H. R. 3866) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post office at Montclair, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOZIER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 90) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. FISH: Resolution (H. Res. 92) amending Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, urging a change in the Constitution so as to prohibit the issuance of tax-exempt securities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, urging legislation providing for certain individuals who served in the Nez Perce Indian War; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, urging the construction of a north and south railroad in Idaho; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 3867) granting a pension to James E. Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACK of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3868) granting a pension to Lester L. Coffee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3869) for the relief of the Citizens National Bank, of Petty, Tex.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3870) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3871) granting a pension to Mary Bach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3872) granting a pension to Henry Marsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK: A bill (H. R. 3873) granting a pension to Nellie Quimby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLEETWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3874) granting a pension to Anna E. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3875) granting a pension to Katie Jane Bapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3876) granting a pension to Adele M. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3877) granting a pension to Almira L. Boutelle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3878) for the relief of Ray Ernest Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 3879) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Manning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 3880) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the claims of the Omaha Tribe of Indians of Nebraska against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 3881) for the relief of George P. Bailey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3882) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Stanton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3883) granting a pension to Walter L. Hartman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3884) granting a pension to Mary T. Schmidt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 3885) granting a pension to Rollin P. Ham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3886) granting an increase of pension to Frances Rains Chatfield; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 3887) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Alphonse Desmare, deceased, and others; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 3888) granting a pension to Sarah J. Harn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 3889) for the relief of George A. Berry; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3890) granting a pension to Sarah E. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 3891) granting a pension to Charles M. Conaway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3892) for the relief of Frank H. Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3893) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Bonner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3894) to renew patent No. 55769; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. PARK of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 3895) for the relief of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co., a corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 3896) granting a pension to Nancy Blitz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROACH: A bill (H. R. 3897) granting a pension to Sarah Jane Silvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 3898) granting a pension to Oliver P. Krutz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3899) granting a pension to Mary Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 3900) to cancel two allotments made to Richard Bell, deceased, embracing land within the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3901) granting a pension to Guy B. Pendleton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 3902) granting an increase of pension to Martha Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARD of New York: A bill (H. R. 3903) for the relief of various owners of vessels and cargoes damaged by the U. S. S. *Lamberton*; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3904) granting a pension to Marilla Robertson Coleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 3905) granting a pension to Samuel B. Pickens; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TEMPLE: Resolution (H. Res. 93) providing for the payment to Cora E. Gray, widow of Samuel H. Gray, late official reporter of debates of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to one year's salary as official reporter of debates and \$250 as funeral expenses of said Samuel H. Gray; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

232. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Walter C. Boynton, 13-137 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich., approving Secretary Mellon's tax-reduction plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

233. Also (by request), petition of citizens of Springfield, Mass., urging the abolishment of discriminatory tax on small-arms ammunition and firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

234. By Mr. ABERNETHY: Petition of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, relative to the reduction of Federal taxes and the manner in which they are collected; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

235. By Mr. BULWINKLE: Petition of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, praying for a reduction in Federal taxes, and other matters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

236. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the General Motors Corporation, favoring repeal of all excise taxes on automobiles, trucks, repair parts, tires, and accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

237. By Mr. FULMER: Petition of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, Columbia, S. C., urging the repeal of taxes on telegraph messages and telephone tolls; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

238. By Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska: Petition of 57 citizens of Nebraska, opposing the drainage of the Winneshiek bottom

lands which lie along the upper Mississippi River bottom between Lynxville and De Soto, Wis.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

239. By Mr. KING: Petition of Ralph B. O'Neill and 700 other American citizens of the fifteenth congressional district of Illinois, petitioning Congress to take immediate steps to collect the \$10,000,000,000, both principal and interest, now owing to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

240. By Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Petition of the Auxiliary No. 8, N. A. L. C., Salt Lake City, Utah, relative to a fair adjustment of salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

241. Also, petition of the Kiwanis Club, of Price, Utah, relative to the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

242. Also, petition of the board of county commissioners of Carbon County, Utah, relative to the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

243. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Donora Woman's Club, of Donora, Pa., indorsing the Towner-Sterling bill; to the Committee on Education.

244. By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of the Bismarck, N. Dak., Association of Commerce, December 5, 1923, protesting against increase of rates on lignite coal proposed by railroads of the Northwest at a time when the State of North Dakota is suffering from economic want; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

245. Also, petition of the Association of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers of Bismarck, N. Dak., urging minimum salary of \$2,000 for letter carriers and clerks and maximum salary of \$2,400; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

246. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce, Jamestown, N. Dak., urging repeal of telephone and telegraph tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

Monday, December 17, 1923.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious and blessed God, we come into Thy presence this morning thanking Thee for all the mercies with which Thou dost crown our days. As we look to the duties awaiting this Chamber, we humbly beseech Thee for guidance and direction in the ways along Thine own thinking that Thy glory may be advanced and good be accomplished. In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Library:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the fourth annual report of Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, dated December 3, 1923, which was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 5 of the act entitled "An act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry's Victory Memorial on Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322-1324).

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the report of the Governor